(ग) क्या सरकार ने पाकिस्तान के साथ इस क्षेत्र को खाली करने के लिए वार्ता की है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब और इस संबंध में पाकिस्तान की सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है :

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आर० एल० भाटिया) : (क) और (ख) भारत के जम्मू एवं कश्मीर राज्य का लगभग 78,114 वर्ग किलोमीटर क्षेत्र पाकिस्तान के अनधिकृत कब्जे में है। इसके अतिरिक्त पाकिस्तान अधिकृत कश्मीर का 5,180 वर्ग किलोमीटर भारतीय क्षेत्र भी पाकिस्तान ने गैर कानूनी रूप से चीन को दे दिया है।

(ग) और (घ) विगत वर्षों में अनेक अवसरों पर सरकार ने इस मामले को सुलझाने की कोशिश की है जिसमें 1951, 1953, 1955 1960 और 1962–63 में पाकिस्तान के साथ हुई बातचीत भी शामिल है। ताशकंद में 1966 में तथा शिमला में 1972 में भी समाधान के प्रयास किए गए थे।

सरकार आशा करती है कि शिमला समझौते के प्रावधानों के अनुसार द्विपक्षीय बातचीत द्वारा सभी मतभेदों को शांतिपूर्वक सुलझाने के लिए हमारे प्रयासों का पाकिस्तान पूरी ईमानदारी के साथ प्रत्युत्तर देगा।

Signing of Global convention on Chemical Weapons by India

4678. SHRI SYED SIBTEY RAZI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India has agreed to enter into a Global Convention regarding ban on Chemical weapons;

(b) if so, what are the major clauses and conditions of the convention; and

(c) the number of other countries agreed to sign this Convention?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Negotiations on a draft Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) have been continuing in an Ad-Hoc Committee of the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva since 1980. As member of the Conference on Disarmament, India has been actively participating in these negotiations. India has made an unequivocal commitment not to develop, produce, acquire; possess; transer or use fhtmical weapons at the highest political levels. By its participation in the negotiating process for a draft CWC, India seeks to ensure that the final convention is comprehensive, universal and non-discriminatory in character.

(b) The text of the CWC is under negotiation and has not yet been finalised.

(c) As of May 1992—60 countries have expressed their intention to become parties to the CWC when it opens for signature after conclusion of negotiations and finalization of the draft text.

Harassment of Tourists in Goa

4679. SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have recently been received from foreign missions in India regarding harassment of foreign Tourists by the Police/Law Enforcing agencies, partcularly in Goa;

(b) if so, what are the nature of these complaints and the officials involved therein; and

(c) what Government action propose to take to check this menance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Rift between West Bengal and the Central Government

4680. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a rift has developed in the talks between the Centre and the State Government of West Bengal over the exchange of enclaves of India and Bangladesh along the border of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI R. L. BHATIA): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between U.S.A. and Russia for cut in Arms

4681. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE:
SHRI RAJUBHAI A. PARMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recently signed US—Russian agreements on huge cuts in strategic arms;

(b) if so, the details of the strategic and nuclear arms cuts agreed upon between the two; and

(c) what is the change in Government's perception about the prospects of world peace and arms-race?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) A Statement is laid on the table of the Rajya Sabha. (See below).

(c) Government believes that such an agreement is an important and encouraging step. But even after the envisaged reduction, both sides would continue to retain huge nuclear of larsenals. The agreement does not of course cover the arsenals of other nuclear wapons powers. Government believes that unilateral or bilaterally negotiated arms reduction agreements are not a substitute for multilateral nuclear disarmament negotiations which must be linked to the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons within a time bound framework.

Statement

During the Russian President Boris Yeltsin's visit to the United States, a memorandum of agreement was signed with the US President George Bush on June 17, 1992. The salient features of the agreement are:

Upon entry into force of the START Treaty following the completion of the ratification process in the USA and Russian Federation. within a 7 year period, the United States of America and the Russian Federation will reduce their strategic forces to no more than:

(I) overall number of warheads for each between 3800 and 4250;

(III) 650 heavy ICBM warheads; and

(III) 650 heavy ICBM warheads; and

(IV) 2160 SLBM warheads.

By the Year 2003 (O_T by the end of the year 2000 if the United States